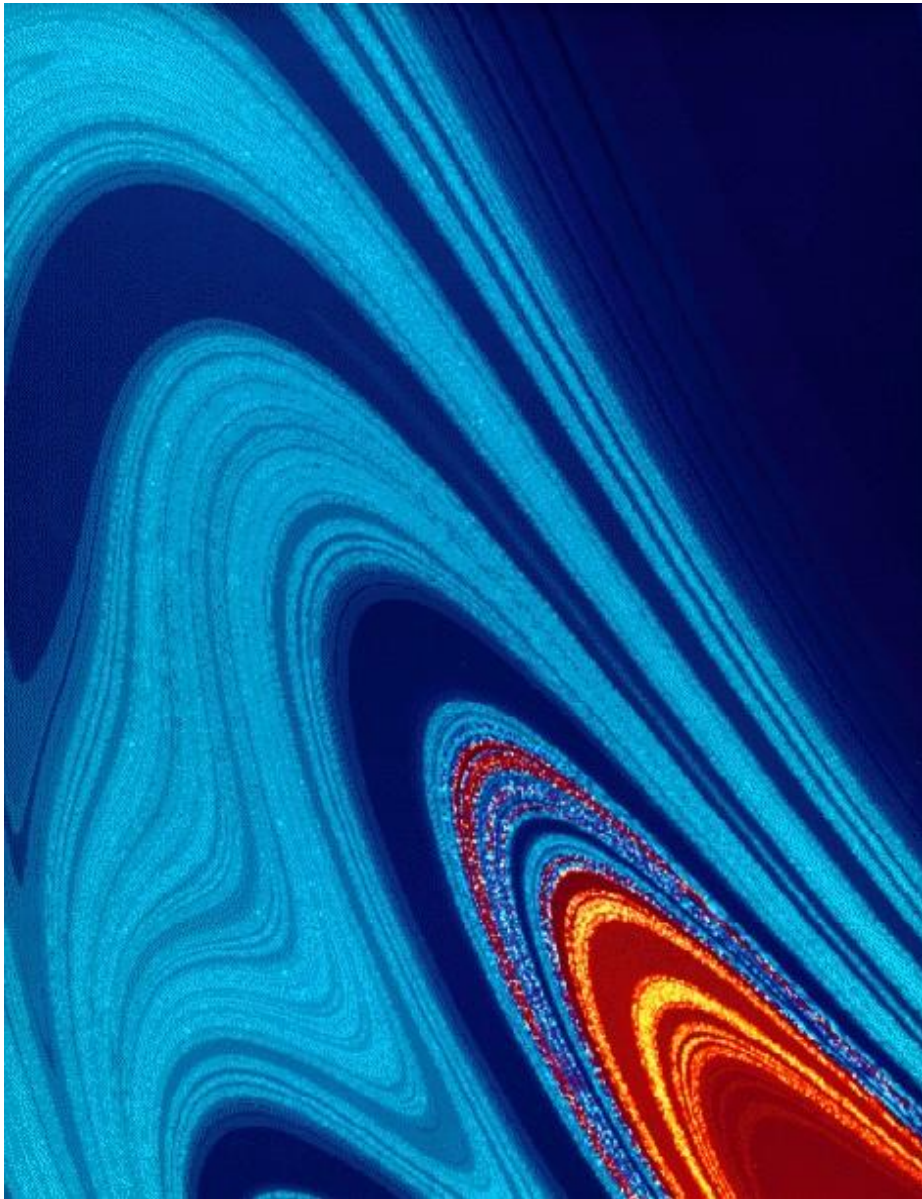


# **RELI 401 : PART II**

## **METHODS AND ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF RELIGION**



**RELIGIOUS STUDIES**

**School of Art History, Classics and Religious Studies**

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON**

**2009**

# **RELI 401 METHODS AND ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF RELIGION**

## **Course co-ordinators**

### **Part One Trimester one**

Dr Joseph Bulbulia, HU 322, tel: 463 5043 [joseph.bulbulia@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:joseph.bulbulia@vuw.ac.nz)

### **Part Two Trimester two**

Dr Anna M Gade HU 217, tel: 463 9739 [anna.gade@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:anna.gade@vuw.ac.nz)

Time Friday 11:00 – 1:00pm  
Location HU 320

**Course Dates:** Commencement, Part I: March 2<sup>nd</sup> 2009  
Mid trimester break: April 13<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> 2009  
End of teaching, Part I: June 5<sup>th</sup> 2009

#### **Submission of essays for trimester one**

Submission of essay 1: 27<sup>th</sup> April 2009  
Submission of essay 2: 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2009

University Examination Period: June 8<sup>th</sup> – July 1<sup>st</sup> 2009  
Mid year break: July 2<sup>nd</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> 2009

Commencement, Part 2: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2009  
Mid trimester break: August 24<sup>th</sup> – September 6<sup>th</sup> 2009  
End of teaching, Part 2: October 2<sup>nd</sup>

#### **Submission of essays for trimester two:**

Essay 1: 21<sup>st</sup> August 2009  
Essay 2: 9<sup>th</sup> October 2009

Final submission date for Honours work: 4:00pm 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009

## **Additional information**

Religious Studies is in the Hunter Building. The programme administrator, Aliko Kalliabetsos, is in room 318 (ext 5299). Notices regarding the course or any information on changes will be posted on the Department Notice Board adjacent to her office.

## **Office Hours**

The main office is open Monday – Friday, 9.30 am – 12:00 noon, and 2:30 - 3.30 pm. You can arrange to meet with the class co-ordinators during office hours or by appointment.

# **Reli 401**

## **METHODS AND ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF RELIGION**

### **Part II      Trimester two**

## **Course outline**

### **The course learning objectives**

To introduce you to natural and social scientific methods in the study of religion.  
To place these methods in a historical context.  
To consider how quantitative and qualitative methods may be integrated in the study of religion.  
To improve critical and creative thinking and writing.

### **Course Facts**

This course is delivered through regular seminars  
Meeting each Friday 11-1pm in HU 320

### **Assessment in Part two**

2 x ~2,500 word critical and creative papers. Each paper is worth 25% of the total mark for the whole course.

### **Required text**

There is no set textbook. The Reli 401 Course Reader should be obtained from Student Notes at a cost of approximately \$40.00. For the first two weeks of the trimester all undergraduate readers will be sold from the Memorial Theatre foyer. After week two all undergraduate readers shall be sold from the Student Notes Distribution Centre on the ground floor of the Student Union Building. Students can order student notes online at [www.vicbooks.co.nz](http://www.vicbooks.co.nz) or can email an order or enquiry to [enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz](mailto:enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz). Books can be couriered or they can be picked up from the shop. Opening hours are 8:00am – 6:00pm, Monday-Friday during term time. Phone 463 5515.

### **Due dates**

Essay I: 5:00pm, Friday, August 21, 2009  
Essay II: 5:00pm, Friday, October 9, 2009

**End of teaching, Part 2: October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2009**

## Essays

The **two essays** will address the themes discussed in each section of the course, respectively. These are analytical essays that work through the ideas and issues raised in classroom discussions. While some additional research beyond the readings assigned for class, is expected, these should not be research-heavy essays, but rather careful and considered analyses of important ideas and issues raised in the course of readings and seminars. For example, an essay might compare two theorists on a particular issue; examine one theorist's stance on an issue in some depth, with discussion of the implications of that stance; or apply a theory to specific material. These essays must go beyond presenting an author's views, though this will often be part of an essay.

## Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Academic integrity means that university staff and students, in their teaching and learning are expected to treat others honestly, fairly and with respect at all times. It is not acceptable to mistreat academic, intellectual or creative work that has been done by other people by representing it as your own original work.

Academic integrity is important because it is the core value on which the University's learning, teaching and research activities are based. Victoria University's reputation for academic integrity adds value to your qualification.

The University defines plagiarism as presenting someone else's work as if it were your own, whether you mean to or not. 'Someone else's work' means anything that is not your own idea. Even if it is presented in your own style, you must acknowledge your sources fully and appropriately. This includes:

- Material from books, journals or any other printed source
- The work of other students or staff
- Information from the internet
- Software programs and other electronic material
- Designs and ideas
- The organisation or structuring of any such material

Find out more about plagiarism, how to avoid it and penalties, on the University's website: <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/plagiarism.aspx>

## Use of Turnitin

Student work provided for assessment in this course may be checked for academic integrity by the electronic search engine <http://www.turnitin.com>. Turnitin is an online plagiarism prevention tool which compares submitted work with a very large database of existing material. At the discretion of the Head of School, handwritten work may be copy-typed by the School and subject to checking by Turnitin. Turnitin will retain a copy of submitted material on behalf of the University for detection of future plagiarism, but access to the full text of submissions is not made available to any other party.

**FINAL DUE DATE for all work is Friday, Oct. 23, 4PM, Hunter 318.**

Please submit to Aliko two copies of **essay 1** and two copies of **essay 2**. No work will be accepted after this date.

## **Attendance**

Attendance at all Honours seminars is essential and expected; missing class impacts adversely on the quality of the course for all attending. Students must notify the lecturer if they are unable to attend a particular class session.

If a student's work is late in a course, the course coordinator will plan to meet with that student one week after a missed deadline in order to discuss a work plan; the lecturer will also notify the Honours Coordinator at that time. If work is two weeks late or more, students are referred directly to the Honours Coordinator (Anna Gade) for a meeting to determine the future work plan.

## **Mandatory course requirements**

The submission of 2 x ~2,500 word critical and creative papers **for this part of the course.**

## **Work-load (Recommendation of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences)**

For 400-level 30 points two trimester course, 12 hours per week are recommended. An average student should spend 10 hours per week for preparation, reading and writing in addition to attendance at seminars.

400 – level      2 trimester      30 points      12 hours per week

## **General University policies and Statutes**

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the *Victoria University Calendar* or go to the Academic Policy and Student Policy sections on:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy>

The AVC(Academic) website also provides information for students in a number of areas including Academic Grievances, Student and Staff conduct, Meeting the needs of students with impairments, and student support/VUWSA student advocates. This website can be accessed at:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/avcacademic/Publications.aspx>

## **Student Support**

Staff at Victoria want students to have positive learning experiences at the University. Each faculty has a designated staff member who can either help you directly if your academic progress is causing you concern, or quickly put you in contact with someone who can. Staff in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (Murphy 411) are available to offer assistance. Assistance for specific groups is also available from the Kaiwawao Māori, Manaaki Pihipihinga or Victoria International.

## **Manaaki Pihipihinga Programme**

This Programme offers academic mentoring for all Māori & Pacific students at all levels of undergraduate study for the faculties of Commerce & Administration and Humanities & Social Sciences. Contact [Manaaki-Pihipihinga-Programme@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:Manaaki-Pihipihinga-Programme@vuw.ac.nz) or phone 463 6015 to register for Humanities & Social Science mentoring and 463 8977 to register for mentoring for Commerce and Administration courses

Postgraduate support network for the above faculties, which links students into all of the post grad activities and workshops on campus and networking opportunities

Pacific Support Coordinator who can assist Pacific students with transitional issues, disseminate useful information and provide any assistance needed to help students achieve. Contact; [Pacific-Support-Coord@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:Pacific-Support-Coord@vuw.ac.nz) or phone 463 5842.

Manaaki Pihipihinga is located at: 14 Kelburn Parade, back court yard, Room 109 D (for Humanities mentoring & some first year Commerce mentoring) or Room 210 level 2 west wing railway station Pipitea (commerce mentoring space). Māori Studies mentoring is done at the marae.

### **Student Services**

In addition, the Student Services Group (email: [student-services@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:student-services@vuw.ac.nz)) is available to provide a variety of support and services. Find out more at: [www.victoria.ac.nz/st\\_services/](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/st_services/) VUWSA employs Education Coordinators who deal with academic problems and provide support, advice and advocacy services, as well as organising class representatives and faculty delegates. The Education Office (tel. 463-6983 or 463-6984, email at [education@vuwsa.org.nz](mailto:education@vuwsa.org.nz)) is located on the ground floor, Student Union Building.

### **Class representatives**

Class representatives are elected in the first week or two of the term. They are supported by the VUW Students' Association, and have a variety of roles, including assistance with grievances and student feedback to staff and VUWSA. Contact details for your class rep will be listed on the Religious Studies notice board.

### **Aegrotat regulations**

These apply to internally assessed courses. Students who are ill, or who have difficult personal circumstances may be having problems completing assessment. The aegrotat provisions apply to all courses and apply to assessment which falls within the last three weeks of teaching or the final examination period, including preparation time for final tests and examinations.

Aegrotat provisions are detailed in section 4.5 of the Assessment Statute (2007 Calendar, p. 96) and also on p. 23 of the 2009 Assessment Handbook. Students can refer to the University's **website** for further information: <http://www.vuw.ac.nz/timetables/aegrotat.aspx>.

Application forms and information pamphlets should be obtained from the Faculty Student and Academic Services Office (MY 411) or the Manager, Student & Academic Services (MY 410).

### **Student Learning Support Services**

A range of workshops, drop-ins and other assistance is provided by SLSS, covering such things as study techniques, essay writing, exam preparation and note taking skills. They are at Level 0 Kirk, wing facing Hunter Courtyard tel: 463 5999. [http://www.victoria.ac.nz/st\\_services/s1ss/index.aspx](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/st_services/s1ss/index.aspx)

### **Evaluation**

This course will be evaluated by UTDC.

# ***SEMINAR SCHEDULE***

## **TRIMESTER 2**

**WEEK 1 (Week of Jul. 13). Marx**

**WEEK 2 (Week of Jul. 20). Weber**

**WEEK 3 (Week of Jul. 27). Durkheim**

**WEEK 4 (Week of Aug. 3). Phenomenology and Religion**

**WEEK 5 (Week of Aug. 10). Critique: Postcolonial and Feminist**

**WEEK 6 (Week of Aug. 17). No Class**

FIRST ESSAY IS DUE at 5 pm on Friday, August 21

## **MID-TRIMESTER BREAK (Weeks of August 24 and Aug. 31)**

**WEEK 7 (Week of Sept. 7). Freud and Jung**

**WEEK 8 (Week of Sept. 14). “Religious Experience”, Embodiment and Affect**

**WEEK 9 ( Week of Sept. 21). Personal and Social Religious Systems: Ritual Meaning**

**WEEK 10 (Week of Sept. 28). Construction: Theology and Religious Studies (Marshall)**

**WEEK 11 (Week of Oct. 5)**

SECOND ESSAY IS DUE at 5 pm on Friday, Oct. 9

**WEEK 12 (Week of Oct. 13). No class**

## How to cite books, articles and internet resources for essays in Religious Studies

What and when to cite

In order to avoid plagiarism (which is serious even when inadvertent), you **MUST** cite your sources in ALL cases. This means you should basically do two things:

- (1) In all cases where you use the exact words of a source, however few (including short phrases, rather than whole sentences), you must use **quote marks** around all words that are not yours; and
- (2) You should **footnote** your source for all **direct quotes** (see (1)), **facts, ideas, ways of approaching your problem, sources of inspiration**, etc. – in other words, you should **acknowledge your source in absolutely ALL cases** where your source is anything other than your own mind. Err on the side of fastidiousness. Where necessary, you can use the footnote to explain more exactly what you owe to the source in question ("My approach to this question is modelled on that found in . . . "; "The order of treatment in the following is derived from . . ." etc.).

In addition, it is good practice to **phrase your writing** in the body of your essay so that your **debts to your sources are clear**, where possible. Use phrases such as, "According to Smith," "Following Scrimgeour, we might say that . . ." "Worple informs us that . . ." "Lockhart contends that . . ." "Bagshot remarks insightfully that . . ." "Binns has shown that . . ." etc.

How to cite

It is mandatory to use a correct citation style in academic writing. The Programme standard in Religious Studies at VUW is the version of Chicago Style for the Humanities. The only exceptions to this Programme standard will be the correct and consistent use of an alternative, standard style **when expressly permitted by your course coordinator**.

Chicago Humanities style is defined in *The Chicago Manual of Style 15th ed. rev.* (University of Chicago Press, 2003). The full guide (a hefty volume) is available in the VUW library at Call No. Z253 C532 15ed (ask at the Reference desk). However, the following information should be sufficient for most of your basic needs.

Note that the **citation style differs for a footnote and for the bibliography** at the end of your essay. For each type of source, we have listed each example in both forms. Each example footnote contains a sample page number so you can be sure how to include the number of the page cited in your footnote.

Note also that as with all academic citation style conventions, every detail of the formatting for Chicago style is fixed. You must thus ensure you **follow the examples below in every detail**: order, punctuation, formatting (especially italics), spacing and so on.

Some of the details used in these examples have been modified, and some sources therefore do not really exist in the form given below.

### **Book – single author**

#### **Footnote:**

T. N. Madan, *Non-Renunciation: Themes and Interpretations of Hindu Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987), 38.

#### **Bibliography:**



Madan, T. N. *Non-Renunciation: Themes and Interpretations of Hindu Culture*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987.

### **Book – two or more authors**

#### **Footnote:**

Richard H. Robinson and Willard L. Johnson, *The Buddhist Religion: An Historical Introduction* (Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1997), 113.

#### **Bibliography:**

Robinson, Richard H., and Willard L. Johnson. *The Buddhist Religion: An Historical Introduction*. Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1997.

### **Chapter or article in edited multi-author volume**

#### **Footnote:**

James P. McDermott, "Karma and Rebirth in Early Buddhism," in *Karma and Rebirth in Indian Classical Traditions*, ed. Wendy Doniger O'Flaherty (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980), 171.

#### **Bibliography:**

McDermott, James P. "Karma and Rebirth in Early Buddhism." In *Karma and Rebirth in Indian Classical Traditions*, ed. Wendy Doniger O'Flaherty, 165-192. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980.

### **Translated book**

#### **Footnote**

Sigmund Freud, *The Future of an Illusion*, trans. by W. D. Robson-Scott (New York: H. Liveright, 1928), 28.

#### **Bibliography**

Freud, Sigmund. *The Future of an Illusion*. Translated by W. D. Robson-Scott. New York: H. Liveright, 1928.

### **Journal article – single author**

#### **Footnote:**

Richard King, "Is 'Buddha-Nature' Buddhist? Doctrinal Tensions in the *Śrīmālā Sūtra* – An Early Tathāgatagarbha Text," *Numen* 42 (1995): 12.

#### **Bibliography:**

King, Richard. "Is 'Buddha-Nature' Buddhist? Doctrinal Tensions in the *Śrīmālā Sūtra* – An Early Tathāgatagarbha Text." *Numen* 42 (1995): 1-20.

### **Journal article – two or three authors**

#### **Footnote:**

Helen Hardacre and Abe Yoshiya, "Some Observations on the Sociology of Religion in Japan: Trends and Methods," *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies* 5, no. 1 (1978): 18.

#### **Bibliography:**

Hardacre, Helen, and Abe Yoshiya. "Some Observations on the Sociology of Religion in Japan: Trends and Methods." *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies* 5, no. 1 (1978): 5-27.

### **Web site**

#### **Footnote:**

Paul Kingsbury, "Inducing a Chronology of the Pali Canon," <http://www.ling.upenn.edu/~kingsbur/inducing.pdf> (accessed March 28, 2008).

#### **Bibliography:**

Kingsbury, Paul. "Inducing a Chronology of the Pali Canon." <http://www.ling.upenn.edu/~kingsbur/inducing.pdf> (accessed March 28, 2008).

## **Reference work (e.g. encyclopaedia or dictionary)**

### **Footnote:**

*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 15th ed., s.v. "Sufism."

### **Footnote:**

*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., s.v. "Apophatic."

The abbreviation "s.v." is for the Latin *sub verbo* ("under the word").

Reference works are usually not included in the bibliography.

## **Sacred texts**

Standard citation convention is set for the sacred texts of each major tradition. You must be sure to cite sacred texts in the correct format. Unless your lecturer for a specific course states otherwise (e.g. if conformity to a more complex standard is required for courses specialising in a particular tradition), the following conventions will apply.

### **The Bible**

In quoting the Bible, you should use in-text citation (i.e. give your source in brackets in the body of your text, rather than using a footnote). NOTE that the Bible and the Qur'an are the only exceptions to the general rule AGAINST in-text citation in this Chicago Humanities style. (You should otherwise ALWAYS use footnotes, not in-text citation.)

The Bible is cited by book, chapter and verse. For example:

. . . as it says in the Bible (1 Kgs 2:7).

Note that books of the Bible are abbreviated according to standard abbreviations. A list of abbreviations should usually be available in the edition of the Bible you are using.

Note also that the punctuation mark comes *after* the close of the parentheses. This is also the case for the full stop in a direct quote:

" . . . Absalom thy brother" (1 Kgs 2:7).

When citing multiple passages, list the abbreviated title of each *new* biblical book followed by the chapter number and colon, with all verses in that chapter separated by a comma and space. A semicolon should separate references to subsequent chapters or books. Do not include the conjunction "and" or an ampersand ("&") before the last citation. List passages in canonical and numerical order. For example:

. . . as it says in the Bible (Matt 2:3; 3:4–6; 4:3, 7; Luke 3:6, 8; 12:2, 5).

It is preferable, unless you are discussing differences of translation and interpretation, to use a single version of the Bible throughout a piece of work. In this case, you can indicate that fact by a note with your first citation, and thereafter omit mention of the version:

### **Footnote:**

Matt. 20:4-9. In this essay, all biblical quotations are from the *New Revised Standard Version* (London: HarperCollins Publishers, 1989).

Where you have to refer to more than one version of the Bible, you can indicate the different versions in footnotes, or by a set of abbreviations that you establish in a footnote early in the essay.

List the versions of the Bible you use in your bibliography. They should appear alphabetically according to title. For example:

*The New Oxford Annotated Bible: The Holy Bible*. Edited by Herbert G. May and Bruce M. Metzger. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

This item would be listed alphabetically under "New".

### **The Qur'an**

The name of the text is best written, "Qur'an."

In quoting the Qur'an, you should use in-text citation (i.e. give your source in brackets in the body of your text, rather than using a footnote). NOTE that the Qur'an and the Bible are the only exceptions to the general rule AGAINST in-text citation in this Chicago Humanities style. (You should otherwise ALWAYS use footnotes, not in-text citation.)

When quoting the Qur'an, give the abbreviation "Q.", then cite the number of the *sura* (chapter), then the number(s) of the *ayat* (verse). For example:

"Allah is the Light of the heavens and the earth...." (Q. 24:35).

"Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds; The Compassionate, the Merciful; Master of the Day of Judgment" (Q. 1:2-4).

State in the first footnote what "translation" edition is being used for the entire document. For example:

#### **Footnote:**

In this essay, all citations from the Qur'an will be taken from *An Interpretation of the Qur'an: English Translations of the Meaning (Bilingual Edition)*, trans. Majid Fakhry (New York: New York University Press, 2000).

If you use more than one source for Qur'anic text in your essay, then you need to provide a separate, footnoted reference to each citation, specifying which version that citation is from.

In your bibliography, list each "translation" edition of the Qur'an you use alphabetically under its title. For example:

#### **Bibliography:**

*An Interpretation of the Qur'an: English Translations of the Meaning (Bilingual Edition)*. Translated by Majid Fakhry. New York: New York University Press, 2000.

This item would be listed alphabetically under "Interpretation".

### **Buddhist and Indian texts**

For undergraduate purposes, simply cite the English translation you are using as if it is an ordinary translated book. However, note that many Indian or Buddhist texts you will cite are compilations of multiple texts into a single volume. In such cases, you must also include the name of the text in your footnote citation. The name given to the text in English by the translator will suffice; but include the name in the original language also if it is easily accessible. For example:

**Footnote:**

"The Buddha's Last Days" (*Mahāparinibbāna Sutta*), in *The Long Discourses of the Buddha: A Translation of the Dīgha Nikāya*, trans. Maurice Walshe (Boston: Wisdom Publications, 1995), 232.

In your bibliography, list only the whole translated works to which you refer in your essay, according to the usual format. In other words, if you cite more than one *sutta* etc. from a single volume, you need not list every individual text, but just the volume. For example:

**Bibliography:**

Walshe, Maurice, trans. *The Long Discourses of the Buddha: A Translation of the Dīgha Nikāya*. Boston: Wisdom Publications, 1995.

**How to cite in the body of your essay**

When you refer to one of your sources in the course of your argument, you should always give your source in a footnote, which is indicated by a superscript number attached to the appropriate part of the sentence.

Note that some other stylistic conventions use what is called "in-text citation", where references are given in parentheses at the end of the sentence; you will see this method of citation often as you read. **HOWEVER, IN-TEXT CITATION IS NOT PART OF THE CHICAGO STYLE INTRODUCED HERE** (with the sole exceptions of passages from the Bible or the Qur'an), and you should consistently use footnotes indicated by superscript numbers ONLY.

Footnote style has been given above. Note that footnote numbers should always come *after* any punctuation mark at the end of the word they attach to; thus, it is correct to write a footnote like this,<sup>1</sup> but wrong to write it like this<sup>2</sup>. One of the advantages of superscript numbered footnoting is that it allows you to make tangential comments, as in this example.<sup>3</sup>

When you refer to the same source several times in a row, you can use "Ibid." and the page number for all subsequent notes after the first.<sup>4</sup> If you are referring to the same page number in several successive notes, then "Ibid." alone is sufficient.<sup>5</sup>

If you cite source A, then cite one or more other sources,<sup>6</sup> and then return to source A,<sup>7</sup> it is best to repeat only the author's name,<sup>8</sup> a shortened title, and the page number cited,<sup>9</sup> rather than to repeat the full citation. See the footnotes attached to this paragraph (notes 6-9) for examples.

In other words, only use abbreviated citations where you are citing the same source more than one time. Avoid old abbreviations like *loc. cit.*, *op. cit.* and so on, which can require the reader to keep track of sources over a number of references and pages, and are thus confusing.

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<sup>1</sup> Random correct placed footnote.

<sup>2</sup> Random incorrectly placed footnote.

<sup>3</sup> Constance Prevarication, *The Book of Tangential Comments* (Dargaville: Primrose Path Publications, 2004), 27. It is interesting to note that in this recent work, Prevarication reverses her previous hard-line stance on the literary sidetrack, and not only countenances it in principle, but herself indulges in it extensively in practice.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 36. [This means the reference is to the same source, but with a different page number.]

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* [This means page 36, exactly like the preceding footnote.]

<sup>6</sup> T. N. Madan, *Non-Renunciation: Themes and Interpretations of Hindu Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987), 38.

<sup>7</sup> Richard H. Robinson and Willard L. Johnson, *The Buddhist Religion: An Historical Introduction* (Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1997), 113.

<sup>8</sup> Madan, *Non-Renunciation*, 38-40.

<sup>9</sup> Robinson and Johnson, *The Buddhist Religion*, 115.

